

## Alberta Will Give Women the Ballot

"I have given instructions for the preparation of a statute placing men and women in Alberta on a basis of absolute equality so far as provincial matters are concerned. This will be presented at the next meeting of the legislature as a government measure."

In these definite words Premier Sifton on Friday foreshadowed the most important legislation that has been before the electors of Alberta. The statement was contained in a letter to James Speikman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, who had communicated with him on the question.

The announcement was made public on Saturday, and met with the approval of practically every person. No person has voiced out loud anything in the way of criticism of the premier's announcement.

The legislation will be complete and final. In its statement the premier refers to "a basis of absolute equality." This, we are informed on the best authority, means what it says. The women will have the right to vote, and will also be permitted to be candidates for office and sit in the legislature. It will not enable women to be jurors, because that comes under the Dominion legislation.

That the legislation will go through the house is certain. In fact, it is doubtful if there will be any opposition to it.

"I do not think the measure will have any difficulty in passing the house," said E. E. Michener, of Red Deer, leader of the opposition, over the long distance telephone last night.

"I am very glad that the premier has decided to take this stand. Personally, I have been in favor of women having the vote, as is well known. There are so many members in its favor on both sides of the house that the act should not have very much difficulty in passing."

## DASTARDLY GERMAN PLOT UNEARTHED

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Inside details of the gigantic plot of alleged agents of the German and Austrian governments to "buy" for \$1,000,000 a complete tie-up of outgoing ocean traffic from the United States and bring about mob violence at various American ports were related yesterday by T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Union. The labor chief, who has heretofore remained silent, neither denying or affirming the existence of an international plot affecting nearly 50,000 members of his union, acknowledged the truth of sensational reports. He was here yesterday on his way to his home in Buffalo.

Mr. O'Connor, who for years was a lake captain and who, through his patriotic sentiment at once to President Wilson and Secretary of Labor Wilson and took them into his confidence when he became one of the conspirators, prefaced his interview by stating: "Now, all of this story has not come out, and it is not going to come now. It would make people's hair stand on end if the whole truth were known."

He went on to explain how he had been approached in the latter part of April and the plot proposed to him.

The avowed purpose of the strike, which was so discreetly engineered, he said, was to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Entente Allies. Behind this supposed motive, however, he says, he saw another.

"The real scheme was dastardly," he said. "While the longshoremen were just supposed to strike and tie up shipping, the real plan was to blow up vessels at sea, dynamite docks, and create a reign of terror. This would have been done by Ger-

man agents and charged up to the union strikers.

"They had already started in with their scheme when I was let in. Remember how many bombs have been found hidden in vessels cargoes and how many mysterious fires and accidents have occurred on boats? I feel confident they were all part of the scheme."

He said he believed he now had the situation well in hand, but that, to protect outgoing vessels, every longshoreman was being compelled to present properly signed credentials before being allowed on any dock.

He said that while he felt sure all spies and foreign agents had been weeded out of the union, scouts had been employed to check up every member. Mr. O'Connor's statement of the incident surrounding the \$1,000,000 strike, which failed of consummation, of his apparent acceptance of the terms of the alleged German agents, of his laying the matter secretly before the government; that "going along" with the plot and of his subsequent mystery of the situation through sheer force of facts is filled with thrills.

He mentioned Dr. Dornberg, a German propagandist in the "man higher up" who he was led to believe would furnish the money.

## BEYOND CANADA'S UNDERSTANDING

Canadians will stand aghast at the bold effrontery of German propaganda in threatening the lives of the members of the Anglo-Allies' commission who are in that country attempting to raise a loan. But what will surprise the people of Canada most is the fact that threats and conspiracies against the lives of any body of men, native or foreign, Teuton or British, would be perpetrated in a regular manner by the German government.

It is only what might be expected, of course, to see German interests attempting to place obstacles in the way of an Allies' loan, but it passes understanding in this country how the president of the United States permits the emissaries of the Teuton world devastation to openly violate the hospitality of the American people and to threaten and conspire against what must be regarded as American institutions. Even if by so doing it would save Great Britain from defeat, there is not a Canadian or a Britisher who could imagine any being of the Empire to which we belong being guilty of the downright criminal lawlessness which is being perpetrated in the United States in the interests of the German barbarians who have butchered the Belgians and the French in the name of war, and who, apparently, would not hesitate to commit murder in the United States, at the same moment as their official ministers are pleading for leniency from a nation that is trying to remain neutral.

One wonders just where all this will end for the United States. Surely no self-respecting government, averse though it may be to entering a war which is clearly a fight against savagery and brutality, can much longer tolerate the insults that are being offered to a neutral people, the conspiracies that are being hatched almost under the dome of the White House, and the threats that are being made against American ships on the high seas and men on American soil, regardless of whether they are belligerents, neutrals, or Americans.

## THINKS RUSSIAN

### FORCES ARE SAFE

London, Sept. 22.—That the Russian army in the Vilna region will be able to effect a successful retreat is the opinion of the Times' Petrograd correspondent, who says that the army has reached a point thirty miles from Vilna.

## Asquith Asks for Big War Credit

London, Sept. 15.—The seventh vote of credit since the outbreak of the war, bringing up the total to 267,000,000, was moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith. The amount asked for today was 250,000,000 pounds (\$1,250,000,000).

The premier also announced that nearly 3,000,000 men had enlisted. He made this statement in reviewing the financial and military situation so far as military exigencies permitted, but that representative necessities for many instances, only vague references to the trend of events.

The growing expenditures for the war were emphasized by the premier. He said the average daily cost from April 1 to the end of June was 2,400,000 pounds (\$12,000,000); from July 1 to 17, 3,000,000 pounds; from July 18 to Sept. 11, 3,500,000. Thus the total for this period in round figures is 600,000,000 pounds. There has been raised 50,000,000 pounds to the Bank of England; 30,000,000 pounds has been lent to foreign governments, and 28,000,000 pounds lent to the Dominions.

Comparing actual expenditures since the last vote of credit with estimates, Mr. Asquith said there had been some abnormal items to disclose which would not be in the public interest, but the house might take it that these were expenditures incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations. Part of this amount was to be repaid in a few months and the remainder represented advances for future expenditures.

Mr. Asquith estimated that the weekly gross expenditure henceforth would not exceed 30,000,000 pounds. It was his opinion that the new vote would carry the country through to the third week in November.

"These figures throw some light in many terms on the contribution we are making to the war," he counselled. "I do not wish to say even that we are doing all we can, all we ought, but as attempts are constantly being made—with whatever intention, but with the most mischievous effect—to belittle and discourage our efforts I give vent to my feelings between peace and war figures."

"Since the outbreak of the war it will be found an aggregate of not far short of three millions have enlisted in the army and navy. Recruiting in the army has kept up well, but I regret to say in the last few weeks has been falling off."

Regarding the work of the munitions department, the premier said that what was now necessary to complete this great and necessary task was an adequate supply of labor, unskilled quite as much as skilled. There was no field wherein women could do more useful work. The minister of munitions had established twenty shell factories, and eight more were in course of construction. In these factories, he said, 800,000 workmen are being employed and the country had vastly exceeded any standard dreamed of before the war.

Reviewing the military situation, Mr. Asquith stated that in France and Flanders the position of the British troops had been strengthened everywhere by large reinforcements of men and munitions, and that there had been a considerable extension of lines taken over from the French.

In the Dardanelles, he continued, the British had made substantial gains, though they had not succeeded in dislodging the Turks from the crest of the hill. The British now held a front of more than twelve miles.

In the East, Mr. Asquith said, the Russian army remains unbroken. He asserted that the superiority of the Germans was only in artillery, and that their objective was still far out of reach.

"They succeeded in forcing back the line of our gallant army and taking several fortresses,"

he continued, "but all accounts show that the Russian retreat is being conducted in masterly fashion and that the Russian army still is unbroken. The assumption of supreme command by the Czar is the most significant proof that could be given of the unalterable determination, from highest to lowest, of the Russian people."

Mr. Asquith said that the total of Britain's loans to other belligerents was 250,000,000 pounds. He referred to the high total of casualties, and said the proportion of those who recovered from wounds was large.

"This is a war of mechanism, organization, endurance," he continued. "Victory seems likely to incline to the side that can arm itself best and stay longest. That is what we mean to do."

The premier deprecated all recriminations, and said: "Our business is to deal with the present and forecast and provide for the future." He said: "We have satisfied the legitimate requirements and hopes of our allies, and we have to discharge the unique burden imposed upon a family of free people by our own sense of responsibility as a nation standard."

One thing more the prime minister said in the greatest moment of his history: "The sinister spirit of domestic strife."

"We must all be ready to give and take, and take and give," he said, "and it must not be said that in the greatest moment of our history our arm was shorn of its strength by any failures on the part of either the rulers or ruled to concentrate on the unexampled task the consentient people have undertaken with unexampled unanimity and unbreakable indomitable will of the British people."

"The situation is a testing one. A survey of the past year calls for satisfaction at the great efforts and sacrifices made, and for regret that some mistakes and misadventures have been made. Today we realize more clearly than ever the magnitude of the task which lies before us. It is a task which requires the utmost concentration of our own diplomacy and the passionate love of peace which has sought to avert the catastrophe of a world-wide conflict."

"It was the imperious call of duty which forced us to vindicate our national honor and enlist our whole strength in the sacred cause of freedom. I have no doubt either of the wisdom of our choice or of its ultimate triumph on the stricken field."

## THE BABY MURDERERS

### ARE GETTING THEIR

Paris, Sept. 21.—Countless German works were destroyed, other enemy positions were untenable, and the way paved for a possible Anglo-French offensive movement by the furious bombardment of the past three weeks all along the battle front.

An official statement issued this afternoon contained the reasons for the cannonade, which, for duration and number of shells poured in upon the enemy's trenches, surpassed any previous artillery storm of the war.

"These heavy artillery actions along the entire front resulted in the destruction of divers enemy works," says the statement. "The cannonades, often unaccompanied by infantry attacks, were intended to destroy works, some enemy positions and intrenchments, demolish enemy shelter places, impede the concentration of enemy troops, and render it impossible for the enemy to hold certain works."

"Day and night storms of French shells descended upon the enemy communication trenches, encampments, bridges, and supply columns. The efficacy of the French fire throughout the bombardment was proven by the reports of our aerial observers, who constantly flew along the front watching the results of the cannonades. German prisoners also admitted that the damage done their positions was most serious."

"The amount of ammunition expended proves the resources of

France in shells. The incessant activity gave assurance that a war of attrition could continue with small losses for our forces."

## JAMES E. AYLWIN KILLED IN HARVEST FIELD

Saturday afternoon a sad fatality occurred when James E. Aylwin, of Ponoka, was killed by being run over by his binder. He was in the act of adjusting the sickle, and apparently was on his knees when the horses moved forward, the bull wheel passing over his back. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but it was seen from the first that the injuries would prove fatal, and he only lived a couple of hours.

Mr. Aylwin, who was aged sixty-nine years, one month, and five days, was born in Aylmer, Quebec, was a worthy citizen, widely known, and highly esteemed. Coming to the west with his family by trail from Winnipeg, in 1881, he located in the Ponoka district, and has lived on the farm, north of town, ever since. Being the first white settler to locate here, his experiences were of a mixed order, and it was a pleasure to engage him in conversation and hear the tales of bygone days related in his own pleasing manner. He had lived through the trying times of pioneering days, and was proud to see his faith in the district vindicated and the newcomers becoming so prosperous.

## LIEUT. R. W. ENSOR.

### NOW WITH 56th

Among the officers leaving with the draft of 1200 men from Calgary recently was one very familiar name throughout the Lacombe riding some two years ago, Robert W. Ensor, who did some remarkable work while a member of the Mounted Police in rounding up horse and cattle thieves.

On the expiration of his enlistment in 1911, Sgt. Ensor was appointed Chief of Police of Edmonton, but resigned that position after a short service to accept a position in Los Angeles, Cal., where he has since resided. With four brothers already enlisted the ex-sergeant soon settled his affairs in California and returned to Calgary, where he joined the 56th early last summer with a lieutenant's commission.

One of the brothers has recently been killed in action in France, and Lieut. Ensor appreciates his good fortune in being so soon transferred to a point nearer the front.

Of splendid physique, Mr. Ensor is a striking officer, and is well able to deal with a bullet for which his whole life has been a splendid preparation.

## SIR WILFRID RECOVERING

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is making steady progress toward recovery. Today he was able to deal with a budget of correspondence, and dictated a large number of letters. His strength is returning; the wound of the operation is healing, and recovery assured.

## Lloyd George Urges Supreme Effort

London, Sept. 13.—That the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war, and that the allies to win must put forth all their strength, is the statement made by David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in the preface of a book containing his speeches since the outbreak of the war, entitled "Through Terrors to Triumph."

"After 12 months of war," says Mr. Lloyd George, "my conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without imperiling its security and its honor. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms while a country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged, trodden on by one of our own co-trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines this nation would have insisted on calling the infanticide empire to a stern reckoning."

"The untoward incidents of the war have not weakened my faith in ultimate victory, always provided that the nations put forth the whole of their strength ere it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The allied countries have an overwhelming preponderance in the raw material that goes to the making of the equipment of armies, whether in men, money or accessible metal and machinery, but this material has to be mobilized and utilized."

"It would be idle to pretend that the first 12 months of the war have seen this task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the allies realized in time that full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foes, nay, what is more, had they realized their own strength and resources and taken prompt action to organize them, they would have witnessed the triumphant spectacle of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their frontier."

"With the resources of Great Britain, France, and Russia, yes, of the whole industrial world at the disposal of the allies, the allied powers stand with an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into Belgium and French soil. Poland is entirely German, and Lithuania is rapidly following. Russian fortresses deemed impregnable are falling like sun-towers before the ruthless tide of Teutonic invasion."

"When will that tide recede or be stemmed? As soon as the allies are supplied with an abundance of war material."

Lloyd George says that he is recalling unpleasant facts to stir his countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. There has been a great awakening, he says, and prodigious efforts are being made to equip the armies, but, adds the minister, "nothing but our best can pull us through."

## GERMANS HAVE LOST

### TWENTY SUBMARINES

London, Sept. 17.—The Germans have lost twenty submarines since the beginning of the war, according to an editorial note in the Motorship and Motorboat, while the British losses have been only seven, including the E-7, the destruction of which was announced today.

When the war commenced this paper declares, Germany had 11 sea-going submarines and sixteen in the harbors. It is said that on June 1 ten newboats had been added. The assertion is made that the Germans now have only four sea-going undersea boats, two of which are in the Mediterranean.







## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### PRETENDED "WAR TAXES" PRODUCE DECREASED REVENUE

It is perfectly obvious that the customs tariff changes made by the Conservative Government last February for the express purpose of raising additional revenue have failed of their purpose. In introducing these changes in the House of Commons, the Finance Minister said that their effect would be to raise from twenty-five to thirty million dollars more revenue, or at the rate of from two to two-and-a-half million dollars per month. The changes have been in operation for more than five months and the result is that the customs revenue instead of increasing by about eleven million dollars has actually decreased by over half a million dollars.

This result is only what might have been expected, and is as predicted by the Liberal leaders. At the best these tariff changes can constitute a monumental piece of political folly and one of the gravest blunders in fiscal policy ever committed by any statesman or government in the history of Canada. They were conceived in absolute ignorance. Customs rates were imposed which are prohibitive in their nature and per se defeated their own object. Mr. White evidently is a tyro at tariff making for revenue purposes.

### THE PERIL

(By Austin Harrison, Editor of the English Review)

The issue before us today is England, or Germany. Either we go down or the Germans do; there is no alternative, and can be no alternative. In the twelfth month of the war the Germans are fighting at full strength, holding the lines on the West, driving back mile by mile the Russian armies, back to and very possibly behind the great defensive lines of Warsaw and the Vistula. We, as we all realize now, are only just thinking of beginning to get ready—to fight at national strength, and still we hesitate and dabble upon the virtues of the voluntary principle, and still there is no Government. Only a top-heavy Coalition warped with sentiment and political traditions. The half-muddled continues. The Coalition seems afraid to face facts, to act. Surreptitiously, like a naughty boy, Lord Fisher returns to the Admiralty, and he the great sailor war and coming on? Why? In Heaven's name what does all this hesitancy, this indecision mean?

It means that we are ruled by timid lawyer-politicians, who don't understand war and know nothing about the power of the Germans; who still think "we can muddle through in the good old, amateurish way because we have money and because so many people are fighting for us. I say this is an illusion. We can only win now by national effort—that is to say, by raising a national army and organizing our industries up to a first-class standard of munitions production, but we cannot do that in this land of individualism and amateurishness without government.

We have no Government because we have no responsibility. I despair now of expecting much from Mr. Asquith, with his valedictory lachrymosities about the loss of Cabinet friends, his conservatism, his sentimentality, his (to all appearances) cynicism. Enough blunders have been committed to bring about a revolution, yet the same Ministers, who are responsible, sit in office, the same men hold their positions, the family party drifts on. Always we are afraid—Ministers because of the tradition of loyalty, the public owing to their apathy and lack of imagination, though in war the principle is accepted by all peoples that failure must carry with it the stern penalty attaching to responsibility. It is sheer madness, it is precisely the condition the Germans de-

pend upon. "England will never realize until it is too late," the Frankfurter wrote five months ago. Is this to be the case? Are we to continue dithering here, while the armies bleed out there? Is there no man in Britain strong enough to assume responsibility?

I know this—the soldiers are waiting for such a man, and so in its dumb way is the nation. It is not that we cannot win; we can, if we will; it would be utterly disgraceful if we do not win, seeing that the world is with us, and we have the money and the open seas and the finest fighting material in the world. But when I see the Coalition afraid to claim the power of utilizing its own Register, afraid even to save the married men for state, afraid to rule, to decide, or to punish, I confess I hear the talk now common in America, "if they don't look out the English will be downed," with real concern.

I am no alarmist, because, as before said, we can and ought to win on these conditions (1) full strength; (2) full organization; (3) government. As yet we have none of these conditions, least of all the last, which is the quintessential determinant of victory. Very earnestly I say to Mr. Asquith, "Sir, you are responsible." As a humble member of the House I say to my colleagues, "Gentlemen, the Army expects you to see that the country does for the soldiers what they are doing for Britain." And the first thing is to let the Coalition know that either it fulfils its national duty now unswervingly or it must give way to plainer men who do know their duty and will fulfil it.—London (Eng.) Times.

### BANKS HAVE THE MONEY TO HANDLE WESTERN CROP

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The minister of finance has satisfied himself that the abundant facilities exist for the financing of the western crop movement without undue acceleration. If the grain is hurried to market it will be for other reasons than lack of credit accommodations which would enable the grain to be held and gradually sold over a considerable period. The banks are in much stronger and more liquid position for the crop movement than they were a year ago. Their liquid assets, according to the last return aggregate nearly three hundred and fifty million dollars, of which over fifty million is in gold and ninety million in Dominion notes. They have an authorized but as yet unused circulation of nearly fifty million dollars.

Should occasion require they may, under the new bank act, issue additional circulation against their gold. They may also, under the finance act of 1914, obtain to any amount desired Dominion notes against grain bills, warehouse receipts, or other securities. So far as cash resources and currency are concerned there are therefore available the most ample facilities. By official letter and personal interview the minister has taken up the matter with the banks during the past month and is satisfied that the duties devolving upon the banks towards the crop situation will be amply and readily met. A recent amendment to the bank act providing that the banks may take security upon grain remaining in the possession of farmers is expected to be of assistance. To facilitate advances by the government the minister will arrange that the assistant receiver general's office in Winnipeg will take and deal with from time to time grain bills, warehouse receipts and other collateral upon which advances in Dominion notes will be made to the banks.

### GERMANS HAVE NO SNAP IN RUSSIA

London, Sept. 16.—Petrograd correspondents speculating on the possibilities of the German campaign in Russia, which seems not easy to understand at the present time, point out that the recent Russian successes upset the plans of the Germans to dig themselves in for the winter, if such was their intention. The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says:

"Imperative reasons have necessitated the regrouping of the Austro-German forces which were engaged in the north and routed in the south. Reshaping the vital possibility of an advance to the northwest by the shortest route, by way of Silesia, owing to the intervention of a series of strong parallel defensive lines along the River Zetzwinka, Shara and Myschok, the enemy strengthened his flanks at the expense of his central forces."

A Petrograd dispatch to the Post says:

"The fact that it has been impossible to rest either flank in a secure point, leaves the whole German line adrift, this preventing any thought of carrying out what is supposed to be the German plan—to erect a stone wall of defence across Russia. The Germans, therefore, must continue to penetrate further into Russia, delivering a series of extremely costly frontal attacks for every step gained."

The Germans are suffering from exhaustion, especially in men. For some time past they have frequently proved themselves incapable of following up the advantages gained for them by their artillery. The Russians often retired before these overwhelming artillery attacks only to find that nothing happened and they were able to reoccupy their old trenches.

"Altogether one gains the impression that the turn of the tide is in sight. The Russians have kept German forces at full strength from the Baltic to Bukovina, and having incomparably superior resources, in men have now got the Germans in a position from which it will be difficult to go forward and possibly fatal to attempt to go back."

### GERMANY GREATLY DESIRES PEACE

Paris, Sept. 16.—We are hearing a lot about the grandiose plans of the campaign, but France knows definitely that Germany is extremely anxious about the coming winter campaign, and is doing everything to avoid it. More emphatic still is this case in Vienna, Budapest, and Constantinople.

The Quadruple Entente is preparing for a prolongation of the war with unshaken resolution. All talk about a campaign in the Balkans is vague. What we must expect are desperate attacks on our front in the Argonne. Fighting with the use of poisonous gas and a lavish expenditure of shrapnel are sure symptoms of the Kaiser's decision.

But before the formidable operations begin in the west, Germany must win greater successes in Russia. She must capture several other towns, seize the littoral railways and finally look for good weather conditions to swing her enormous masses of troops across marshy Poland to the western front. Above all, Germany must satisfy herself there is no danger from the Balkans. Her diplomatic agents are working feverishly in the Balkans and in the United States to win public sentiment to her side.

Her concessions to President Wilson show she has realized the extreme danger of having the American administration and public against her. To continue the war, Germany needs the Balkans' neutrality and American neutrality. She also needs money

which she cannot get if she quarrels with the United States. She also needs men and she will find great difficulty in getting them after her losses in Poland.

Those are the difficulties confronting Germany on the eve of a second winter campaign. The German people do not suspect their existence, but the government knows the situation, and that is why it is endeavoring to heaven and to the war.

### "GERMAN RABBITS" DRIVEN INTO TRAP; CANNOT GET OUT

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 16.—Japanese training ships have recently been visiting Australia. Admiral Chisaka, who accompanied the ships, discussed the war, and said that the first period of the struggle was already over, and that it was now only a question of patience, endurance, and national resources.

As to the "uncorking" of the German navy, he was disinclined to be a prophet. There was no possible doubt that the Germans would not come out because they were afraid. His point of view seemed to be that the bottled-up ships may just be ruled off the slate, until the war is over.

"As to the question of trying to get at them," the admiral said, "it would be foolish to destroy those ships. After the war they will belong to you. Germany's future depends on her land forces. If these are defeated, her navy will have no chance whatever, so there would be no use attacking it. In the Baltic the position is that Russia has not sufficient ships to attack the Germans, but she can defend herself and her sea coasts against German attack."

Rear-Admiral Chisaka also attended a dinner arranged in honor of the visit, and said the "German rabbits" had been driven into the traps set by the British navy, and the Pacific and Indian oceans had been made clear. It made little difference which of the hunters captured them, for they worked in perfect harmony with the others for the common object.

### BROOKSLEY ROLL OF HONOR

Following is a list of volunteers from Brookley district:

First Contingent—5th Batt.—Sergeant Fred W. Pitson, discharged from hospital, but foot still stiff; is in barracks at Shorncliffe. Sergeant W. B. Bothamley has had an eight days' furlough in England, but is now back with his company. Bugler A. H. Scott, navy hospital at Ronen, France, with influenza. Private V. A. Sugg still in Stanley hospital, Liverpool, but is convalescent. Princess Pats—Percy Blythe, in hospital. Dragons—P. Thompson, recovered and joined his regiment.

Second Contingent—31st Battalion—Corporal Lansdell, Privates L. Rogers, R. Garner, J. Rammie, and W. Smith, at Shorncliffe, Eng. Privates A. Jenkins and W. Parker, have been in the vicinity for harvesting, but now at Sarcee Camp. 63rd Batt.—Sergeant F. Codd (Canyn); 66th Batt.—Acting Corp. A. H. Moore, Signaller H. C. Brock. Privates I. Wilson, D. Ramsay, and R. E. Owens, at Sarcee Camp.

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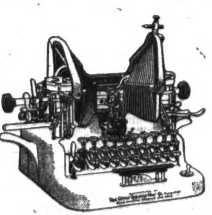
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WHERE THE WEST BEGINS  
By Jennie E. Grant

Out where the handclap's a little stronger,  
Out where a smile dwells a little longer,  
That's where the West begins.  
Out where the sun is a little brighter,  
Where the knows that fall are a trifle whiter,  
Where the founts of home are a wee bit tighter,  
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,  
Out where friendship's a little truer,  
That's where the West begins.  
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,  
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,  
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,  
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,  
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,  
That's where the West begins.  
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,  
Where there's more of kindness and less of vying,  
And a man makes friends without half trying,  
That's where the West begins.

GRAPHIC STORY OF TRAGIC DEATH OF FOUR DASHING WESTERN CANADIAN OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—How four Western officers met death in action at Festubert, was told today by Corporal Alan Carl Stewart of Moosemin, who has returned on a four months' sick leave with 20 pieces of shrapnel in his hip, his right arm pit wrenched by a dum-dum bullet, and a slight gangrene following frost bite in his left foot. Corporal Stewart told of the desperate struggle for Stony Mountain, which the 5th Battalion put up such a dauntless fight that when after the engagement only 150 answered the roll-call.

Four of the names, which were unanswered at the roll-call, were those of four officers, Captain C. A. McGee, former secretary of the Moose Jaw Electric Railway; Captain H. Hopkins, of Saskatoon; Captain Currie and Lieut. Mundell, of Moosemin. Corporal Stewart graphically describes their last fight.

"We were ordered to take a position known as Stony Mountain. We took it all right, though our roll call after the fight was responded to by a 150 out of the original battalion of over 1,000. There was a creek at the foot of Stony Mountain, but the engineers had been so heavily shelled that they had been unable to bridge it, and we had to hunt places to ford. It was this operation which proved so costly, for German machine guns took awful toll. Captain Charlie McGee, of Moose Jaw, a splendid officer, was leading one of the companies when he was hit. He fell into the creek, was seen to go under, but no one ever caught sight of him again.

"Captain Currie also fell in this charge, while Lieut. Mundell was killed on gaining the position. When our men noticed the awful slaughter many jumped into the creek and crossed, holding their rifles high and their heads submerged. On reaching the narrow portion the remainder of the battalion crossed and continued in a wild charge. The Germans trained their machine guns on us, but it did not stop the charge, and when they saw us getting closer and closer they came up the position and ran. Being fresh they were able to run faster than us and many escaped, but we took some prisoners and machine guns. The position was a veritable fort.

"I was about 12 yards from Stony Mountain when struck, and I crept into a shell hole, where I had to remain all day because of the German snipers, and at dusk I was able to crawl in to the new trench. It took me an hour to do that crawl. Before I left the shell hole, however, Captain Hopkins joined me. He got a little tired of being cramped

there and tried to change his position. He was killed by a German sniper before he got far, and his body fell on those of four others who had all been targets of the snipers. We kept the position until reinforcements came and then our battalion left it to them and returned to repositioning.

Corporal Stewart says he saw a large portion of the second contingent before leaving England. All are well, and many of them have been sent over to France in drafts.

DR. DUMBA ORDERED OUT OF UNITED STATES

Washington, Sept. 9.—Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, by cable, has been instructed to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States and to ask for his recall.

Secretary Lansing formally announced the action. It was the answer of the American government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna, outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the allies.

Ambassador Penfield was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following note to the foreign office:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reaches this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was travelling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official despatches from him to his government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States, and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by the American passport as a secret bearer of official despatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will recognize that the government of the U. S. has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the U. S. expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

FRENCH-CANADIAN CLERGY DECLARE ABIDING LOYALTY

Montreal, Sept. 9.—La Presse reproduces an interesting article from L'Action Sociale, respecting the position of the French-Canadian clergy toward the present war, as follows:

"The Telegraph of Quebec City reproduced an article from a Halifax newspaper on 'The Clergy and the War in Nova Scotia.' This reproduction is accompanied by reflections tending to render our clergy responsible for the attitude of a part of our population with regard to the war. It ends with the words, 'indeed, we have repeatedly been told, the principles of Bourassaism are widespread among the rural clergy of the province.'

"Our English confere, who is not obliged to be au fait with the discipline of the Catholic clergy, will learn with pleasure that the clergy of the country, as well as the clergy of the city, adopt in guarding the war not the principles of such or such politicians, but those which are taught to us by the pope and the bishops. Now, upon this important point the bishops of our province have expressed the essential

words that the members of the clergy have made their own. Here they are once more: 'We cannot dissimulate the fact that this conflict is one of the most terrible the world has ever seen, and cannot fail to have its effect on our country. England is engaged in it, and who is there that does not feel the effect of all parts of the Empire bound up with the fate of its arms? The Empire rightly counts upon our assistance, and this assistance, we are happy to say, has been generously offered to it in men and money.'

"In the grave circumstances in which we are, the rural clergy, as well as all clergy in general, are aware that they would fail doubly in their duty if they furnished voluntarily the least pretext to those who might call in to question their loyalty to the cause of the mother country, if they would, without any profit for religion, and for the pleasure of following a direction justly criticized and deprived of the approval of our religious leaders expose our face and the cause of Catholicism, already officially attacked to renewed suspicions and ill-feeling, and to new attacks."

EXPORTS \$50,000,000 OF WAR SUPPLIES IN SINGLE MONTH

Washington, Sept. 8.—American exports of war supplies are increasing enormously now that converted munitions plants are getting into full swing. Figures made public tonight by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that shipments of horses, mules, automobiles, aeroplanes and explosives, all classed as war supplies, aggregated nearly \$50,000,000 in July.

The principle increase compared with June exports was in the classification of "all other explosives," including shells and other ammunition of special manufacture, which jumped from \$5,911,929 to \$9,329,303. Automobiles, the only item to show a material decrease, dropped from \$14,500,000 to \$11,000,000. Horses and mules to the value of \$12,600,000 were exported in July, as against \$10,500,000. 138 aeroplanes, valued at \$880,836, were shipped, compared with 62 machines, worth \$238,212, in June. July exports of cartridges were valued at \$2,246,761, about the same as the preceding month; of dynamite \$100,899, a slight increase, and of gunpowder \$4,567,929, compared with \$3,234,549 in June.

CANADIAN BATTALIONS IN FUTURE WILL BE SENT AS UNIT; DRAFTS TO BE MADE FROM THERE.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—It was announced recently by the militia department that 12 battalions of the senior battalions from each province, were to be sent to Shorncliffe as complete units and it is understood that, following negotiations with the war office, this policy would be permanently followed.

It replaces the system hitherto in force of sending drafts of 200 or 250 men for purposes of reinforcement. Experience has shown that this system tends somewhat towards disorganization, where the sending of battalions as complete units prevents breaking up, preserves their identity, and promotes esprit de corps. It is much more satisfactory to officers and men alike to go in a body rather than in detachments. Any drafting to be done will be done from Shorncliffe.

SWEEPING REFORMS IN RUSSIA SUGGESTED BY DUMA

London, Sept. 9, 2.43 a.m.—In a dispatch from Petrograd the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"Autonomy for Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offenders not of a criminal character, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restriction upon Jews, and the recognition of trades unions, are among the reforms in the programme adopted by the Progressive parties of the Duma which

control 300 out of 430 votes in the house.

"The programme also calls for an agreement between the government and the Duma regarding the rapid adoption of bills relating to the national defense, care of the wounded, and the amelioration of the refugees and contains a long list of measures for internal reforms.

"After the adoption of the programme it was laid before the council of ministers, where it is now under consideration. Much depends upon the action of the ministers, as their recognition of the programme would prevail in the imperial council, in which the reactionaries form the majority. The programme is backed by the Bloc composed of the entire Center, October, Progressive and Constitutional Democracy Drops, the radical wing of the Nationalists, a score of Laborites and Socialists, and a score of Moslems, Poles and White Russians."

PERMITS MUST NOW BE SECURED

Regina, Sept. 10.—A proclamation of the lieutenant-governor is published today in the September issue of the Saskatchewan gazette, bringing into force part three of the Liquor Act on the 15th of this month. This part of the act controls the use and sale of alcohol which is classed as a liquor in the interpretation of the act and other liquors by physicians and druggists in the practice of their profession whether sold for medicinal purposes or used in mixtures and compounds.

Physicians and druggists are required to obtain permits from the commissioner of the Saskatchewan liquor stores system immediately part 3 becomes law, but as many such practitioners are located at far outlying points in the province, in order to protect them against penalties provided in the act provision has been made, by regulation allowing them an additional two weeks, that is until September 30th, to obtain permits. For those who have not obtained permits before the 30th inst. a penalty is provided.

Concurrently with the proclamation, regulations were passed by order-in-council to become law September 15th, specifying the kinds and quantities of liquor that may be purchased, kept on hand and sold by physicians and druggists prescribers of a duly qualified physician or veterinary surgeon, or used in mixing, compounding and manufacturing.

PRESIDENT OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS MORTALLY WOUNDS PARAMOUR

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 14.—A sensational shooting case occurred this morning at Kitsilano, a residential district, when Mrs. Avis Donahue was shot by H. M. Cottingham, proprietor of the Regent Hotel. Cottingham gave himself up to the police, while the woman, who is about 25, is lying in the hospital with two bullets through her lungs with no chance of recovery.

Cottingham is alleged to have gone to the woman's residence at 2 o'clock this morning. Apparently he possessed a key, for he had no difficulty in entering the house and found Mrs. Donahue with a companion, who leaped from a window and disappeared without waiting to dress. Cottingham immediately opened fire on the woman. A policeman heard the shots and a few moments later Cottingham was on his way to the police station in his own automobile.

The woman's ante-mortem statement has been taken by the police. Cottingham is prominent and was quite wealthy. He has lived in Vancouver 20 years, and has been in the front of the licensed victuallers for several years. He is separated from his wife, who still lives here.

CAREFULLY INSPECTED

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Food supplied to Canadian soldiers at the different points of mobilization is being very carefully inspected by officers of the inland revenue department. Special men have been detailed for this work with a view of insuring that nothing but granulated and wholesome food is furnished.

WHEN DARDANELLES FALL

New York, Sept. 8.—A cable to the American from Zurich says:

"The Gazette de Voss publishes dispatches from Bucharest, saying President Theodorides, of the Roumanian chamber of deputies, said to an employee of an Austrian company:

"I am persuaded that the Dardanelles will fall in two or three weeks. Then we shall intervene. I advise you to leave the country."

HOG OUTPUT THIS YEAR BELOW AVERAGE

While last year the run of hogs in Alberta numbered approximately a million head, the run this year will not exceed 600,000 the same as in 1913, according to the estimate of W. F. Stevens, provincial live stock commissioner. But while there will be a falling off in the number of animals marketed, Mr. Stevens thinks this will be more than made up in the weight of the animals sent to market. Last year, owing to the scarcity of feed and the high price of grain, many hogs were put on the market at a very light weight, and many of the farmers disposed of their breeding stock. This has had a serious effect on the number of animals which will be available for the buyers this season.

The temptation, Mr. Stevens says, is for farmers to sell their grain when prices are high, rather than feeding it, and for this reason they dispose of their breeding stock, with the result that the following season they are not in as good a position to take advantage of a high stock market with perhaps low grain prices. The business to be a successful part of our agricultural industry must be carefully and consistently carried on, and even at that the successful breeder must watch every pound of grain fed, says the live stock commissioner.

Mr. Stevens estimates that it requires four and a-half pounds of grain to produce a pound of pork. Taking this as a fair estimate, and based on the following ratios after allowing for reasonable percentage of gain from pasture, live pork costs to produce approximately five cents a pound; six bushels of barley at 56c; three bushels of wheat at \$1.00, a net charging for pasturage \$1.00. As a finishing ration one bushel of wheat will produce 12 pounds of pork, or a bushel of barley nine pounds of pork. But, he says, it requires very careful feeding to produce these results.

The most saleable hog, and that which is most in demand in the West, he says, is that which is marketed at from 185 to 225 pounds. From this is produced the better class of our bacon—the meat most in demand for the trade of the Canadian packers. While this hog is more generally marketed by the farmers in Alberta, there are a number, he says, who still prefer the large 300-lb. animal, which is in greater demand from the Chicago packers. The men who breed these animals are principally settlers who have come to the West from the corn belts of the U. S., where they have previously made a success in this line of agriculture.

\$60,000,000 GOLD AND SECURITIES REACH NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 7.—Gold and securities said to exceed \$60,000,000 in value, the third and largest shipment from England to New York, within a month, arrived in New York late tonight. Guarded by 40 armed men, the special train carrying the gold and securities crossed the border late last night.

It was announced that the six steel rollers would remain sealed until early tomorrow, when the gold would be taken to the sub-treasury here. Automobile trucks, guarded by armed men and mounted police, will carry the gold, and securities through the city.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—  
Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.  
Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—  
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.  
Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in October.  
Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.  
Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.  
Macleod—First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.  
For Trial of all Civil Causes—  
Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.  
Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.  
Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.  
Macleod—First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.  
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.  
G. P. OWEN FENWICK,  
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary  
P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 10  
Offices Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.







**The Store  
with the  
Best Values**

# THE LEADING STORE

**The Store  
with the  
Right Prices**

## WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE LEADING STORE NEWS

### Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting.  
Prices are from.....\$3.50 to \$4.50

### New Silk Poplins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifully. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard.....\$1.00

### New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimono; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price.....20c, 25c, 30c



### Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting, and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

### New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from.....75c to \$3.50

### Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard.....65c

### Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing, Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar.....\$1.25  
Men's Wool Caps, fur lined.....50c  
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment.....\$1.25  
Heavy Wool Qvershirts.....1.25  
Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coon, at very close prices, and a large range to select from.

**GROCERY DEPARTMENT---Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from**

**Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns**

## A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
at  
the Lowest Prices**

### The Object of Wearing Glasses

The object of wearing glasses is to help you see easily and clearly, without any strain of any sort on the eyes. They are more frequently needed for seeing easily than for seeing better, which means that most people should wear glasses occasionally to relieve the eyes as far as possible.

A few simple tests with modern instruments will reveal very quickly the exact condition of your eyesight. We make this examination without charge and can show you at a glance whether or not it is advisable for you to wear glasses.

**We do all sorts of Spectacle Repairing**

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

**PAUL HOTSON**

**Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.**

Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

### Items of Interest Locally

The Rex proprietors have taken over the Comet, which for the present will be closed as a theatre.

Bert Simpson, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Simpson, has this week enlisted for overseas service. Bert has been on the Royal Bank staff for some time past.

The officers of the British Remount Commission had a rainy day for horse buying here Thursday. There were plenty of horses offered however, from which eight were "hand picked" and purchased.

The fire brigade had a call on Monday forenoon to Mrs. Cole's place at the west end of town, where a hen house was burning.

A pair of full grown moose paid Lacombe a short visit on last Saturday morning. This is the first time on record that wild moose have wandered at will within the town limits.

The Imperial Orchestra, assisted by H. Gottschlich, now furnish the very latest music at the Rex. To spend an enjoyable evening there is no place more pleasant than the Rex.

Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held in St. Cyprian's Church on Sunday, Sept. 26th. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and at the 11 o'clock service. Musical service, with anthem, at 7 p.m.

The Rex was crowded to the doors on Saturday evening last, the management having secured the great play, "The Virginian" for that occasion. The five reels of this picture were every one true to the story, and the enterprise of the Rex management is greatly appreciated by the patrons.

### TEACHERS' CONVENTION

The third annual convention of the teachers in the Stettler Inspectorate will be held in the public school, Stettler, Alberta, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 7th and 8th, 1915. Among those giving papers is Mr. N. E. Caruthers, Principal of Lacombe Public and High Schools.

### DR. SHUTE ANSWERS COUNTRY'S CALL

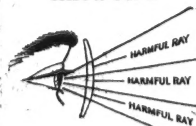
Dr. J. F. Shute left Wednesday for Calgary, having answered the urgent call for dentists needed by the Canadian contingents on the Continent. Dr. Shute has taken this step at a great personal sacrifice. He is giving up temporarily a splendid practice here. Being one of the foremost practitioners in Alberta, his services will be of great benefit to our boys at the front. His office will be closed in the near future, and remain closed until the end of the war, when he will re-open here. Mrs. Shute and family will remain in Lacombe.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
x THANKSGIVING DAY x  
x ON OCTOBER 14 x  
x x x x x x x x x x x  
x The date of Thanksgiving x  
x Day this year was fixed for x  
x Monday, October 11th by x  
x the Cabinet Council at Ot- x  
x tawa on Wednesday after- x  
x noon of last week. x  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

### GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday, September 26th  
The Rev. E. T. Scragg will commence a morning series of sermons on Jesus Christ and Life. There will be six sermons in the series, as follows:  
With Jesus in Temptation.  
With Jesus in the Happest of All Service.  
With Jesus in the Church.  
With Jesus in the Home.  
With Jesus Among the Sick.  
With Jesus in Prayer.  
Evening subject for Sunday will be "Did Jesus Cure Blindness?"

### Ultra-Violet and Infra-Red



That's what scientists call the dangerous, invisible rays in light that cause eye strain.

Sir William Crookes, the famous British scientist, has invented a remarkable glass of barely perceptible tint that shields the eyes from these harmful rays.

We can supply spectacle and eyeglass lenses of Sir William Crookes glass, no matter what your prescription may be.

For a thorough and first class eye examination come to

**Denike & Bulger**  
Optometrists and Opticians  
LACOMBE ALBERTA

### FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Engineer Michael Gillis was instantly killed, and Fireman Ole Gordon seriously injured, when their train left the rails on Monday night at mile 33, 4 miles east of Court, on the Lacombe-Moose Jaw Branch. No further particulars of the wreck are to hand.

### MARRIED

The marriage of Harry Stokes, of Lacombe, to Gertrude Victoria Steele, of Weisville, took

place at the Methodist Parsonage on Wednesday, September 15. Rev. E. T. Scragg officiated.

### DIED.

Jackson--At Lacombe, on Friday, Sept. 24, Margaret Jackson, wife of G. T. Jackson; aged 34 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, Hamilton avenue, to C. P. R. depot, on Sunday, September 26, at 4:30 p.m. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Edmonton South, from Wainright & Jackson's undertaking parlors, Monday at 4 p.m.

### New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes  
Rubbers and Overshoes  
Felt Shoes  
Sheepskin Shoes  
Moose Moccasins  
Oil Tan Moccasins  
Winter Mitts and  
Gloves for Men  
and Boys  
Prices Low

**L. PETERKA**

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe